Wermant Enrmer

St. Johnsbury, Vt., April 24, 1874. A CHANGE

Since our last week's issue a change has taken place in the proprietorship of the FARMER. Dr. Horkins has sold his interest in it to the remaining partner who will continue its publication in about the same man per as heretofore. All bills due to the late firm are to be paid to the present proprietor, who will also see to the adjustment of all demands against it. All the agents and correspondents of the PARMER will please continue their favors as they have been doing, but we should like to see them greatly increased.

THE NEWS.

Though we aim to print a paper which shall be chiefly valued for its agricultural reading and its advocacy of the best interests of the agricultural class, we desire also to give a complete resume of the general in- which telligence of the week. We have of late given more than double the amount of current news which we formerly did, and more than is to be found in many of our local cotemporaries, and at the same time have not encroached upon the space previously devoted to the interests of the farm. As we doubt not our readers have observed, while the amount of space devoted to news has been doubled, it has been accomplished by contracting the amount of advertisements. While this subjects us to a double expense. ments, we are confident that our readers will appreciate every effort on our part to give them a more acceptable paper for their money, and will second our efforts in this direction not only by extending our subscription list, but by promptly reporting to us anything of interest which occurs. Extending as our list does into all parts of the state, if our readers will all make a little effort in this direction we shall be able to give all the news from different parts of the state. The fact that only two papers in the state exceed the FARMER in extent of circulation. while those two and many others enjoy a greater age, confirms us in the belief that our efforts to make a paper which shall meet the demands of the times is not unappreciated by

INSTRUCTIONS TO BUTTER MAKERS.

While they may not themselves be able successfully to perform all the manipulations of the dairy, experienced butter buyers and desiers are perhaps better able than dairy women themselves to point out the merchantable defects of the article they proviews of buyers, and we consequently take needs kill many of the grass plants and induce. It is therefore important to know the pleasure in printing the private circular of jure many that are not killed, thus materone of the most extensive and experienced handlers of butter in our state. And we would particularly call the attention of our confrere of the New England Farmer to the concluding italicised line of the article con-(Gardner Fassett, Esq., of Enosburgh, we excellent feed to be had, it pays to teed the buttermilk all out, and in the summer it tributed by that successful butter maker, believe.) which forms the substance of Mr. mowing lands. us that our friend Cheever, (of the New supply of hay next year. England Farmer.) is about as far astray as

ucing grasses.
Is it not therefore fair and reasonable to conclude that nearly, if not all the apparent

defects in butter result from mismanagement on the part of dairymen? We as dairymen of Franklin County have quite too long charged the butter dealers with favoritism, and 'buy-ing as they could light upon chaps.' In Boston and New York markets to-day, where favor is not known in this matter, and

butter sells on its merits, the prices range from 7 cents to 50 cents per pound, and somebody in Franklin County makes these different grades of butter. Immediate rem-edy is what we all most earnestly desire. My experience for seventeen years as a butter dairyman, during which thus I have made many experiments, and with care ob-served how our best dairymen manage, has led me to adopt the following general rules of practice, modified of course somewhat by circumstances which I cannot control. (regret that these statements must be so brie

regret that these statements must be so brief as to leave out much important minutie): The cow should not be forced to eat anything for food which is unwholsome, or be allowed to drink impure water. Short pastures are a common cause of poor butter, as the cow has to eat noxious weeds and sour grasses, which at once affect the butter. In short everything the statement of the sta rything unpleasant, unwholesome or unking to the cow lays the organs of secretion unde tribute at once, to remove the difficulty, and the milk producing secretions, being very active in good cows, suffer largely. The health of the cows should be perfect.

bottom, except is extreme warm weather, it should be skimmed. In fact the cream should be watched carefully, that it does not remain too long on the milk. The air in circulation of the air, as it dries the cream and produces white specks or curds in but-ter, and these white specks will never make good butter, even if they are ground up and churned with the rest of the cream. And that condition of things which produces white specks affects all the cream unlavorawhile species another in the cream inhavora-bly. Churu often, never keeping the cream longer than three days unless at a very low temperature, never freeze the cream, unless you must choose between freezing and rot-

give his butter is that the whole tub was churned at one churning, unless he has large dairy. As soon as the cream is put in for the churm is put into the churm is done rapidly, as by horse, and if churming is done rapidly, as by horse, to 56°, and keep it at this temperature till the churming is done. Stop churming before the butter is gathered into large lumps. My experiments favor the use of revolving churms without floats, to avoid the whipping process. Butter cannot be properly washed or salted in the churm. In washing, the water should be of the same temperature as the properly washed or salted in the churm. In washing, the water should be of the same temperature as the properly washed or salted in the churm. In washing, the water should be of the same temperature as the properly washed or salted in the churm. In washing, the water should be of the same temperature as the properly washed or salted in the churm is put in the churm of the present quarters might prove interesting to many readers, and as it is also a matter of history in connection with the organization of the Patrons of Husbandry, we shall give a correct pen picture of the office room.

No. 612 Louisiana avenue, Washington, D. C., is an opportentious looking building the prove interesting to many readers, and as it is also a matter of history in connection with the organization of the present quarters might prove interesting to many readers, and as it is also a matter of history in connection with the organization of Husbandry, we shall give a correct pen picture of the office room.

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No. 612 Louisiana avenue, C., is an opportention of the present quarters and the prove interesting to many readers, and as it is al er should be of the same temperature as the cream while churning. Washing in too cold or too warm water injures the gloss of the butter materially, and also the grain. I prefer hand working, but Jif the brake must be used, it should be so constructed that the lever cannot be pressed down close to the table, so the batter will not been constituted.

ter should be oval shape, made smooth with a world paddle or gauge kept well wet. The cach should be out the size of the cover, tucked down at the sides, so the edge of the cloth will make a neat ruffle, put on a little salt (not a pound or (no) and smooth with a knife. The butter should stand a few hours before the cloth is put on, to prevent leaving the impress of the cloth upon the butter, giving it a dull appearance. The tubs should be kept as white and cloan as when main and successful butter.

The shove article was written at my request by a prominent and successful butter.

The above article was written at my request by a prominent and successful butter.

The should be out the size of the cover, treated in the cover, the sides, so the edge of the cloth will make a neat ruffle, put on a little plot.

West Side Voter.

April 20.

Pive persons are besily employed in those rooms, and the number of packages made and shipped daily averages four hundred. On the first floor we find the office of the secretary in the front room. There the correspondence is opened and distributed to the different departments; or, if it relates to some particular or special matter, laid on the desk of the secretary for his own attention.

Enosauron, April 8. The meeting began with a paper by T. Hubbell, subject, quest by a prominent and successful butter.

The above article was written at my required to admit that I was the number of packages made and shipped daily averages four hundred. On the first floor we find the office of the secretary in the front room. There the correspondence is opened and distributed to the different departments; or, if it relates to some particular or special matter, laid on the desk of the secretary for his own attention.

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The above article was written at my read the first floor was the four three daily averages four hundred.

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nest by a prominent and successful butter aker of Franklin County, one that has uni-rmly a good article of butter, and one who

formly a good article of butter, and one who seldom complains of low prices. In my judgment it contains many hints that may be profitably observed by the majority of butter makers in this county.

Being engaged as a butter buyer, and supposed to know all the causes that tend to make butter poor, the question is often asked me by the inquiring dairyman, how he can manage to improve the quality of his butter. The question (would seem to be a fall one, but buyers are rarely if over practical butter makers and out of the twenty-live or thirty.

A. Hall: You talk about feeding grain makers and out of the twenty-live or thirty. makers, and out of the twenty-five or thirty buyers in this county I doubt if half a dozen could be found that could make a decent tub f butter. In answer to this oft repeated uestion I submit the above article for your question I submit the above stricts of your consideration, at the same time asking you to particularly emphasize that part of it which relates to temperature, as I believe want of attention to this point is the chief cause of difficulty in the production of good butter in this county.

E. L. Hibbard.

East Franklin, Vi., March 29.

Stock on Meadows.

season to keep stock, and especially sheep. out of the mowing fields. There is a double reason for this care as regards sheep. The sheep bite more closely, and dig up the roots principal objection is the harm done to the hot water. in the additional labor of type-setting, and sheep themselves. Sheep are perhaps the this season, their appetite for bay is lost, and, neither eating hay nor being able to think it pays. gain a sustenance from the grass, they fall away in flesh, become weak, and often where do not think it pays. Now feed barley and they have been not very well kept some of shorts, and get a good thick cream. them prove to have too little stamina to carry them through the spring. Thousands let them drink, and they were always poor. of sheep and lambs are lost every year through the feebleness of the mother sheep, where a plentiful supply of good, bright hay, even without grain, would have carried them safely through if their appetites had not been impaired by getting a bite of fresh herbbage and their digestive powers weakened by the partial change of diet.

Though the effect upon neat stock is not so apparent as on sheep, by reason of their 36 hours for cream to rise.

W. H. McAllister: I have one cow whose stronger physical powers, yet there can be no doubt that giving them a chance in the early spring to roam the fields for forage causes them to eat dry hay with less relish and consequently receive less benefit therefrom.

But the principal loss from letting peat cattle roam the fields is in the injury done to the grass crop. The cattle in passing over the ground in the soft, moist condition in which it is at this season of the year must strainer and are not troubled with them. ially lessening the bay crop, which is the main dependence of the farmer. The best prepare a tub in twenty minutes. farmers keep their stock strictly from the mowing lands in the spring, though many contend that in the fall, on the hard, firm sod which is to be found then, and with the

or in butter, in all its branches, it seems to save hay prepares the way for a still shorter

"Perfect butter can be made from pure thorough-going, practical, common-sense that the butter can be made from pure that the butter can be made from pure thorough-going, practical, common-sense that the butter can be made from pure thorough-going, practical, common-sense that the butter which we have a person need to be a successful farmer?" by T. Hubbell. 3d, "How does it pay for a farmer to cultivate that the butter which appears in the markets of Franklin County is so varied in appearance and flavor. Neither has a kind Proviworthy perusal and study. Any one who dence withheld from us the early and latter rain, but on the contrary, our pleasant hills and valleys are verdant with the butter prohoney which he puts up for sale will be convinced that he knows how to make a good article.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

st. Nicholas for May, an illustrated magazine for boys and girls, conducted by Mary Maps: Dodge Price \$3 a year. Scribner & co., publishers, 654 Broad.

Our Home Magazine and Mothers' Journal for April. Mrs. Mary G. Clarke, editor. An excellent la dies' magazine. Monthly, illustrated. Price \$2 per year. Address Mrs. Mary G. Clarke, 150 Nassau St.,

Scribner's for May, an illustrated magazine, co ducted by J. G. Holland. One of the best magazines published. Subscription price, \$4 a year. Published Scribner & Co., 654 Broadway, New York.

The Nursery for May, a monthly magazine for coungest readers. Willustrated. Published by John Shorey, 36 Bromfield Street, Boston. Price, \$1.30

to literature, science, art, and polities, now in its 13d volume. Terms \$4 a year. Published by H. O. Houghton & Co., 219 Washington Street, ; Boston.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Editor of the Vermont Farmer :

I have read with interest the communica-The health of the cows should be perfect. Stables should be so constructed as to be warm, light, well ventilated, and above all things dry and clean. The milk should be perfectly cleas, and at no time in the year should any other than a good thick sheeting cloth strainer or its equivalent be used. If milk will not run through it, greater care in milking is necessary. Keep the milk as near the temperature of 65° F. while the cream is rising, as circumstances will permit, using artificial means if necessary. Keep every vessel used, from milk pail to butter firkin, scrupplously clean. Never have on hand the fifth milking unskimmed, and skim sooner if the temperature is too high. yer, a doctor, or a farmer. The language Georgetown were very inefficient for the fast of the reform party and the farmers' movesmoked ham or a very little smoke emitted from a defective stove pipe in the milk room, will ruin the fine flavor. Mopping the room in a damp day will affect the flavor. Everything bitt pure air and the necessary utensits should be kept out of the milk room. Avoid circulation of the air, as it dries the cream and produces white. ment is not "We want a farmer," but "We spendence, secured the building at 612 Lou-It is not legislative experience, legal train- | work. ing, nor agricultural proclivities that we want to vote for, but good, sound, practical common sense and a well balanced head, and that is what we can find in Mr. Douglas.

Derby, Vt., April 20.

VERMONT FARMEN.

of the 3d, as unfair, &c., designed to " inate nor set aught down in malice."

ate nor set aught down in malice."

I must contess, however, to surprise at events that followed, to wit: The letter of door indicating that it is the office of the C. A. Sylvester, his reference to the agricul-tural speech of ten years ago (and thereby The building is built of brick, and consists hangs a tale), the publishment of the speech. of three stories and basement, the second letter of Caledonia Farmer, (the table, as the butter will not near smassing without becoming salvy. Butter will hear a good deal of nixing if kept at a temperature of 55 or 58°. Three-fourths of an ounce of good salt to a pound of butter is about right. The firkins should be thoroughly saturated with pure brine. The top of the butter of the second letter of the second letter

gan with a paper by T. Hubbell, subject, "Does it Pay to Feed Milch Cows Grain?" Mr. H. thought it paid to feed ground grain.

A. Hall: You talk about feeding grain and getting our pay. Do you reckon the cost of the grain and the time spent feeding, &c? We must make a good deal more butter to get our pay. I fed grain to my cows one year, and in April I made within two tubs as much butter as in June, but think when the inside work of the order, and two persons are kept there constantly busy preparing the inside work of the order, and two persons are kept there constantly busy preparing the inside work of the order, and two persons are kept there constantly busy preparing the inside work of the order, and two persons are kept there constantly busy preparing the inside work of the order, and two persons are kept there constantly busy preparing the inside work of the order, and two persons are kept there constantly busy preparing the inside work of the order, and two persons are kept there constantly busy preparing the inside work of the order, and two persons are kept there constantly busy preparing the inside work of the order, and two persons are kept there constantly busy preparing the inside work of the order, and two persons are kept there constantly busy preparing the inside work of the order, and two persons are kept there constantly busy preparing the inside work of the order, and two persons are kept there constantly busy preparing the inside work of the order, and two persons are kept there constantly busy preparing the inside work of the order, and two persons are kept there constantly busy preparing the inside work of the order, and two persons are kept there constantly busy preparing the inside work of the order, and two persons are kept the inside work of the order, and two persons are kept the inside work of the order, and two persons are kept the inside work of the order, and two persons are kept the inside work of the order, and the inside work of the order, and the inside work of the order. we take the grain off they will not do as —the sanctuary where they can rest their well the rest of the season.

Mr. McAllister: I think cows want a ties when they visit Washington. This

change of feed. I noticed the other day as third story is, figuratively speaking, the their parents were gone to church, were I put down sems buckwheat straw that I "havmow." thought was good for nothing that my cows ate it all up.
Mr. Brigham: I think cows will do well

meal. I feed it the last thing at night. Mr. Start: Good, early out hay ought to make cows do well. Am feeding some grain. of the tender grass more than cattle, but the Last fall I fed wet and dry, and could see but little difference. Sould by pouring on

Mr. McAllister : Am feeding scalded meal most dainty of all our stock. Tif they once to a yoke of oxen and they are doing well. get a taste of grass or other green herbage at What we feed in the morning we carry to the barn at night and let it stand. Mr. Cramton : Have fed some meal and

> Henry Fassett : I have fed corn meal and the last thing at night. Have fed my cows in the morning and then turn them out and Mr. Croft: If butter is worth 50 cents per pound and corn 50 cents per bushel it might pay, but when corn is worth \$1 per bushel and butter 30 cents per pound I do

> not think it pays.
>
> Mrs. Wright read a paper on butter mak ing. They use tin milk pails, skim the milk before it is very sour, work the butter with a paddle and salt three-fourths of an ounce Mr. Croft : I do not think it takes 48 or

cream is seven per cent. less in 36 hours

Mr. Croft: White specks are dried ream, and caused by a current of air on the surface of the milk.

Mr. McAllister : Use and you will have none.

Mr. Start: There are two kinds of white pecks, one on the surface and another on the maide of the cream. We use a cream

Mr. McAllister: I think the most of the lk rooms are kept at less than 580 now. Mr. Start : We have a man in our town who smokes his tubs with sulphur. Can Mr. Croft: I do not see if you get sui-

phur in a tub how you can get it out. Mr. Croft: We work butter twice to get

Mr. Wright read a paper on " Farm Imsave hay prepares the way for a still shorter discussion. Subjects for next meeting, 1st, "Does it pay to hire farm labor at present prices?" by C. A. Cramton. 2d, "What qualities does a person need to be a

Much has been said and written about the officers of our National Grange, and up to this time no one has thought of giving an account of the different offices of the organization, which will certainly prove a more striking history of the progress of the order than the biographies of the men connected

with it. During the year 1867 O. H. Kelley, Esq. who occupied then, as now, the position national secretary, resided on his farm in Sherburn County, Minnesota, and there the first records of the new-born organization were kept. So extensive were they that until 1870 the hat of the secretary was conidered an ample and sufficient receptacle,

and no other provisions were made, During the year 1870 Mr. Kelley goved his headquarters to Washington, and the office of the National Grange fol wed, of course. With the assistance of Miss Carrie A. Hall, the business was co ducted in the secretary's own house until the increase of subordinate granges and the formation of several state granges necessitated more help and more commodious

In August, 1872, the secretary removed

Thirteen persons are at the present writing kept constantly busy in the office, and ten rooms do not furnish sufficient space for work. The times are greatly changed. ly a few months since the secretary could take the packages under his arm and walk up to the express office; now the Adams Express Company send a wagon and mes-Nemo in your issue of the 17th chacter-izes what I said of Mr. Henry Lane in yours daily more than two hundred.

A description of the present quarters

Benjamin W. Salisbury, a Providence (R.

record and correspondence office. There the applications are recorded, letters answered, ensations forwarded, etc. Four persons are occupied in that room. The rece the order are also preserved in that office Thinks it a good plan to feed at and one can form an idea of the amount of work accomplished when we state that more than two hundred volumes, which are entirely in manuscript, are found on the shelves On the second floor are kept the charters

and decuments more closely connected with A. Hall : You talk about feeding grain the inside work of the order, and two per-

Everything is conducted upon the strictst principles of order, and the hands of the on good hay, though I am feeding my cows his arduous work are careful in laying every scrap in its place, and keeping the whole office in a perfect state of peatness -

Western Farm Journal.

John B. Gough addressed a temperance meeting in Worcester, Mass., where the women's praying movement has lately been working, last week. He said he felt proud o speak in Worcester. He felt a peculiar nterest in that city. He claimed it as his own. He signed the pledge there. He then went on denouncing the use of spirituous liquors. He had been asked by some what he thought of the praying movement, and he replied that it was only a part of the labor. Many men, by its effects, have been induced to abandon liquor dealing; but if the womn of Worcester had not closed a grog shop, they had simply moved one heart by forts they had been amply rewarded. said that from the core of his heart to the end of his toes, from the soles of his feet to the roots of his hair, he indorsed the womeu's movement in its every action, thought and deed. More had been done for the temerance cause in this country in the last the Washingtonian movement thirty years ago; and more had been done in Worcester during the past six weeks than for six years previous. He believed in the men coopera ting with the women, and the women should accept the advice of the men. The plea was made by the rumsellers that they di not sell to drunkards; still the streets were full of them. He believed there wasn't a man engaged in the business in Worcester who would refuse him liquor if he were fall into the drunkard's track again.

Transforming corn into wool and mutte at the West for shipment East is a very good dea, but in Colorado there seems to dight objection on the part of the cattle The latter are in the habit of assembling in social bands for the purpose of making a friendly midnight call on some neighboring sheep man, and amusing them-selves with such harmless recreations as perorating his skull, burning his shanty, shoo ing some of his sheep, and setting the remaioder at liberty on the prairie-just out of sheer ennui, you know. The sheep men are learning the benefits of this system of selves with a view of returning friendly visits. In consequence, there promises to be many practical illu trations of the existence of this "little eneasiness."

be over-estimated. It is essential to the evelopment of nearly all animal and vogetable organisms. Plants when deprived of light become blanched and stunted in growth, the process of fixing the carbon in their tissues is arrested, a modification of the coloring principle takes place, and they appear white instead of green. This is termed eti-olation or blanching, and is applied by the cardener and horticulturist in the case of ertain kinds of vegetables to improve their lible qualities. Childhood being peculiars a period of growth and development, it is pecially important that children should have the fullest possible benefit of exposure to direct sunlight. Many of the diseases of n parrow streets and crowded tenements i ur large cities are attributable to the defiiency of light and air. The sad effects of the absence of light are unfortunately not confined to those who, by the pressure of poverty, are compelled to dwell in localities nd habitations where the solar rays vainly strive to enter. In many elegant mausion whose occupants can command every luxury within the reach of wealth, we see the most agenious means adopted for effectually excluding light, with the inevitable result of seriously impairing the health of the inmates Light is not only essential to the preserva-tion of health, but is equally important in the treatment of diseases. There are a large number of disorders which may be greatly benefited, if not oured, by free expesure to the light of the sun, while it cerainly exerts an influence on the mind favorable to recovery which cannot be wholly explained by the mere cheerfulness and calm- granges being represented. ness it produces.

GENERAL NEWS.

Navigation is open on the St. Lawrence as far as Kingston, Out.

The war in Spain begins to look as omething was going to be done" before

dian house of commons by a vote of 124 The funeral obsequies of the late Dr.

Livingstone were solemnized at London, Saturday. The Michigan Legislature has agreed to ubmit the question of woman suffrage to the people at the fall election.

Anton Burkart, city treasurer of Green Bay, Wis., has absconded, leaving his accounts out of joint to the extent of \$100,-

The consting steamer Taono, which left

Valparaiso March 13, has foundared at sea. Nineteen lives were lost, owing to a panie Much damage was done and many lives ost in the English Channel the latter part

of last week by a terrific storm which raged there for three days. Finnissy has been identified by the young

woman on whom he recently committed an outrage at East Lyme, Conn., and has been out into jail at New London to await trial. The tow boat Jay Richards capsized 25 niles below New Orleans on the 15th, and cord, has been sold by the institution for 13 laborers, 12 colored and one white, were \$12,000. drowned. The captain, engineer and one laborer swam ashore.

Twelve printers, members of the union, were sentenced to 24 hours' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$40 each, on the 15th. for conspiracy against the Titusville (Pa.) Daily Courier.

siding near Woodbury, N. J., and a physician were arrested, Sunday, energed with died on Wednesday. She retained her facinfanticide, in poisoning to death an infant, ulties to the last, and died of old age,

of Buffalo, and great activity prevails on which meets at Pittsburg, Penn., on Tues-the docks and in the harbor. All the ves-day next, are S. S. Davis, of Nashua, Dansels in port are rapidly preparing to leave. Six propellers and four sail vessels sailed for the upper lakes, Saturday. his arms caught between the rollers of a

Advices from Rio Janeiro state that a rupture has occurred between the Argentine cause President Sarmiento had arbitrarily closed the river Uruguay against vessels from Oriental ports. The French steamer Amerique, which

left New York on the 4th inst .. suck on the 14th. All except the second officer were saved. Saturday night two young men, Irving

and Henry Langworthy, of Stonington, Conn., 18 and 25 years old, the former of whom was deformed and the latter partially blind, who had been left in the house has been arrested on suspicion. The "father of waters" is overflowing

worthy sisters who assist the secretary in banks to an unprecedented extent this spring, and much suffering results. Dispatches from New Orleans state that the country from Mouroe to the mouth of the Red river is under water, and 10,000 people in that district will soon be on the verge of starvation.

The new iron steam collier Reading, 1502 tons of coal, is on its way from adelphia to Boston, and is the first of a fleet of six that are being built on the same mod el and of the same size, by the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company, to carry coal to points east of Capa Cod. The com-pany are also building two smaller steamers for the same trade, which, with those it already has, will make a carrying capacity of

nearly half a million tons a year. M. Bartholdi, the French minister, and Postmaster General Creswell have agreed upon the basis of a postal treaty between France and the United States, which will establish an international letter rate of cents or 50 centimes for each half-ounce in this country, or 10 grammes in France; each country to retain the postage collected thereon and to pay for the transportation of the mails to the other country; prepayment to be optional, but want of it will subject letters to a fine of five cents or 25 centimes. to be retained by the country collecting it.

A fire, supposed to be incendiary, which started in a liquor saloon at Ispeming, Mich., Sunday night, destroyed 25 business blocks, and rendered 30 families homeless. Early Monday morning a man was arrested, after a in which he wounded two men with ming, but, when half way there, it was cap-sized and could not be righted. Then word already destroyed. has been organized.

The spring of 1872 found the sorepublican party of Arkansas divided into chance of rescue by means of the Cyclops, two hostile camps. One faction Greeley-decided to avail themselves of it. All hands ized, to borrow a word from the orthodox brought up their effects from below, which and an effective man on the stump. He About half an hour later the steam tugs was supported by the democrats. The other Jacob C. Neafie, Capt. Cooley, and Jacob, faction put up Elisha Baxter, a native Capt. Brooks, which were in the lower bay, southerner with supposed northern sympa- sighted the Puritan ashore and the sea out, and Baxter was installed governor. office, and the Pulaski County court has previously arranged that both boats should rendered a verdict in his favor. Last week share alike in any salvage or money they he took forcible possession of the state might make. Each took a hawser on beard house at Little Rock, issued a proclamation and an effort was made to drag her off. to the people of the state demanding their allegiance, and with several hundred armed were crowned with success, and she was men is awaiting developments. Baxter de-nies the jurisdiction of the court and also mud of the Long Branch dock. The capclaims technical irregularities. He has pro- tain of the Puritan went outside Sandy claimed martial law in Pulaski County, and Hook Sunday morning to look for his ship the weak and emaciated children reared his forces hold the larger part of the and his surprise can readily be imagine city (Lattle Rock). The United States when, instead of seeing any vestige of a troops, under orders from Washington are wreck, he saw his ship lying in comparative stationed between the opposing factions in safety inside the Horseshoe. He ran alongthe city, but will not interfere except so far side and attempted to board her, and was as may be necessary to prevent bloodshed. repulsed, the prize crew telling him they had A later dispatch states that on Tuesday a charge of the ship and proposed to keep it, company of Baxter's troops made a hostile | The captain, finding he could not succeed in demonstration, trying to get possession of the state house, but were stopped by the United States troops under Col. Rose. Several contest, and returned to the city to consult shots were fired by citizens upon the Baxter troops, who returned the fire briskly, and a number of persons were wounded, one fatal- the ship, is thought by competent authorities repulse an attack at any moment.

MAINE. The losses by the fire in Bangor on Saturday amount to \$115,000 and the insurance to \$70,000.

The Stillwater mill at Cherryfield, owned stroved by fire Monday morning. Loss \$15,-000; no insurance.

There is a mill at Waterville which devotes itself to making all the parts of house-frame, which can be turned out ready to be put together on a few days' no-

Mrs. E. Savage, of Rockland, and her sister were lifting a boiler of hot water from the stove on Saturday, when it fell upon Mrs. Savage's child, 15 months old, scalding it so that it died in a few hours.

Capt. Lamson of the schooner William L. Rolfe and his mate, William Hart, of Bushport, had a drunken quarrel, Sunday, and Hart was found dead on the vessel, Monday. Lamson was arrested, and Hart's wallet was found in his possession.

Mary A. Whittier, an eccentric 65 years old, who had lived alone in a house was not a morsel of food or any wood in the too sick to go out, and starved to death. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The name of the post office at New stead has been changed to East Alstead. Jeremiah Rowe accidentally shot Joseph Wright, 14 years old, Monday of last week, at Scabrook, while hunting. The house of W. W. Storre, the defaulting

easher of the National savings bank of Con-Discrepancies to the amount of \$25,000 have been discovered in the accounts of Ed-

the Brooklyn tax-office. Mrs. Delia Beardsley, of Winsted, has given \$10,000 for founding a library in that town, \$5000 of it to be spent immediately in the purchase of books.

Benjamin W. Sainsbury, a Providence (R.
L) letter-carrior, was arrested. Menday, on a charge of destroying letters by throwing them into the dock to avoid the trouble of the 15th of November, 1873, was found

Duncan D. Templeton, charged with Haven Union says that "the legislature is an interest. The anxious to pass a license law but feared that to 70c, and Comfungues at 48 to 43c.

Washburn's veto, but that Talbot will sign Distilling molasses is scarce and higher.

guilty of assault with intent to kill at New any such bill passed," One fact is pretty York, last Friday.

Mrs. Dorcas Rice, of Jaffrey, 104 years him with his own rather than of any disease.

The delegates from New Hampshire Lake Erie is nearly clear of ice in front the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias iel E. Howard, of Concord, and J. T. S. Libbey, of Dover. James Fellows, of Dorchester, got one of

planing mill, a few days ago, and begged

his fellow-workmen to liberate him by cut-ting the arm off, but none of them had the courage to do it, so he borrowed one of all that remains is a position of neutrality. The result of the fight will probably be the Some time in October last, while Mrs. James R. Hill, of Concord, was en route to or; but neither Mr. Dawes nor his friends after crossing the Atlantic in safety and touching at Brest, encountered a violent valuable jewelry, in charge of the proper railroad official; but, on arriving at her described to the control of the proper railroad official; but, on arriving at her described to the control of the proper railroad official; but, on arriving at her described to the control of the proper railroad official; but, on arriving at her described to the control of the proper railroad official; but, on arriving at her described to the control of the proper railroad official; but, on arriving at her described to the control of the proper railroad official; but, on arriving at her described to the control of the proper railroad official; but, on arriving at her described to the control of the proper railroad official; but, on arriving at her described to the control of the proper railroad official; but, on arriving at her described to the control of the proper railroad official; but, on arriving at her described to the control of the proper railroad official; but, on arriving at her described to the control of the proper railroad official; but, on arriving at her described to the control of the proper railroad official; but, on arriving at her described to the control of the proper railroad official; but, on arriving at her described to the control of the proper railroad official; but, on arriving at her described to the control of the control of the proper railroad official; but, on arriving at her described to the control of the control o New York, she gave her satchel, containing can rightly be held responsible for it." tination, she discovered that jewelry to the value of several hundred dollars had been abstracted. The lost articles were restored to the owner last week by a messenger, who came to Concord for that purpose. They were found to have been stolen by a brakeman, who had caused Mrs. Hill's monogram to be erased from some of the articles, substituting the initial letters of the woman whom the thief had recently married. This brakeman was suspected of the theft by the goods, said to belong to a wealthy Broadofficers of his road, who charged him the crime, allowing him twenty-four hours to return the property. He owned up the crime and immediately produced the articles.

MASSACHUSETTS. A state council of the Sovereigns of Industry was organized at Worcester, Tuesday

C. S. Hunt, Boston, secretary. A bill passed the state senate Tuesday providing that women and minors shall not be employed in any manufacturing establish-ment over 60 hours per week.

Wednesday afternoon of last week two girls, Mary Smith and Lizzie White, about fifteen years old, got into a dispute in Charlestown when the Smith girl stabbed the other in the right arm with a pen knife, severing the main artery.

The Boston ship Puritan, Captain Doane, the vestry appears to be that application for from Manila for New York, with sugar and divorce was made by Mrs. Winswall hemp, took a pilot off Absecom at 7 P. M., Though the vestry experated the minister the 16th inst., and at 1 P. M. of the 17th from all charges preferred against him, they, struck on the bar about 11 miles from Sandy | nevertheless, decided to sever his connection Hook, the pilot mistaking the buoys. The with the parish, because his influence and spot where the Puritan went ashore is but usefulness were impaired. short distance from that where the steamship Scotland, belonging to the National Keepers, alias O. A. Delancy, formerly a cam Navigation Company, was lost eight Wall street broker, but more recently a canyears ago. The lookout on board the Pur-itan was cautioned by the pilot to keep a in the notorious railroad bond forgery which sharp eye for the buoys, and, sighting one, was inflicted upon prominent passed the word. The two buoys, it ap- brokers last summer. pears, are both painted the same—black and 20 indictments and makes the tenth prisoner white stripes—the only distinction being lodged in the tombs within the past four that they are slightly different in form, and one bears a spindle which the other has not. other prisoners being Andrew Roberts and The pilot, imagining the one sighted was Edward Gleason, alleged to have conceived pistol shots, on suspicion of setting the fire.

While the fire was in progress, the mayor of thought he was all safe, when in reality he Dr. Alvah Birdsall of Burdell-Cunningham Vergennes, a place three miles distant, start-ed a fire engine to the assistance of Ispe-leeway made by the ship out of his reckon-was extraditioned in London, Johnson a lawing and instead of being in the channel, was close upon the bank, which he would, entitled the bonds and Stephen Olimsted was brought the firemen that a fire had broken out in the rown town, and they at once abandoned the machine and started for home. On their arrival they found five buildings job, seeing the Puritan ashore, steamed up week, and the district attorney's officers say The total loss at both to her, but was unable, owing to the heavy the evidence will disclose the most astonishfires is estimated at about \$220,000. Fears sea running, to get alongside. The captain ing forgery conspiracy on record in this are entertained that a strong incendiary body and pilot of the Puritan, at 2 o'clock, believing she must break up shortly, determined to abandon her, and seeing their vocabulary, and put up Joseph Brooks for were placed in the boats, and a start was by birth, ex-chaplain of a colored regiment, safety, and a start made for New York. quality. thiss. It is claimed that Brooks and the breaking over her. They as it were simul-Greeley electoral ticket were elected by a taneously pointed for the stranded ship and majority of about 10,000 votes. The votes arrived close to her about the same time. of whole counties, however, were thrown Capt. Cooley lowered his boat to board her. but Capt, Brooks, in spite of the heavy sea, Brooks brought an action for the governor's ran up alongside. It had, however, been

with the consigners. That the salvage crew had an undoubted right to hald possession of ly. Brooks keeps quiet, but is prepared to to be beyond a doubt, as the ship when they found her was without question dereliet. The contest for the seat vacated by the death of Mr. Sumner in the United States senate was brought to a close last Friday, when the 33d ballot resulted in the election The Maine State Grange opened its first of Gov. Washburn, which appears to have taken every one by surprise. The supporters of Dawes claimed to feel confident of his election, and maintained for him a pluby A. Campbell & Co., was entirely de- rality of the votes until Friday, when the first ballot gave Hoar a plurality over Dawes of one. The next ballot was still more discouraging to the Dawes men, who then began to look about for a third candidate on whom they could effect a compromise with the Hoar faction, and agreed up-

After some two hours' work their attempts

on Goo. B. Loring, but the proposition was rejected by the Hoar men and both factions went in for the 33d ballot, utterly without organization, and a majority of the members bound to do each his own sweet will. How it happened that Mr. Washburn got his first impetus is not perfectly clear. Perhaps William Abbott, of Sutton, had as much to do with it as anybody by starting the list for Washburn. Six more new votes were east for him in the next two dozen names. The only other republican name started was Loring's by Senator Bailey, which did supers.

Corn is now wanted to meet the innot take, and so, almost before the convention knew it, a strong Washburn movement at Portland, for a long time, was found dead in her dwelling, the other day, and, as there no caucus, and didn't know whether to go for extra yellow, and 93 to 95c for old. for Banks or Adisms, and so didn't dare to change. The Adams men were taken by surprise, and some of them weakened, and so the wave thus started swelled until at the end of the list Washburn had 107 votes.

Then one member got up and changed his house, it is supposed that she had been taken change. The Adams men were taken by Then one member got up and changed his vote from Hoar to Washburn. Another followed, and still another. Then there was a jobbing lots of Java at 26 to 28c, general stampeds to get recorded on the 30c, currency, for fine brown; Rio, in small winning side, and the first they all knew lots, at 194 to 24c, gold; Mocha at 29 to 30c, Washburn was elected, receiving 151 of Maracaibo at 224 to 23c, gold; and 297 votes cast. It is probable that Gov. the 297 votes cast. It is probable that Gos. Washburn will leave for Washington as seen as possible from the fact that the senatorial scat has been vacant so long. His resignation as governor will leave the affairs of the state in charge of Lieut. Governor Tailot.

Substitute the charge of Lieut. Governor Tailot. mund Driggs, the predecessor of Badeau in state in charge of Lieut. Governor Talbot. who is now absent in Texas, where he went joibing jots at \$\frac{4}{2}\); curron at \$\frac{28}{26}\); curronantly to visit friends and by the advice of a physician. The news of Governor Washburn's election as Senator was telegraphed to him Friday night. The New Moinssex.—There is a firm feeling, but with small stocks sules are limited. The

clearly demonstrated, and that is that the state of Massachusetts is just now frightoned out of its wits by the very shadow of Ben Butler, who seems to hang like a sword suspended by a hair over the republican party in that state whenever any political issue comes up. One of the "argumenta" used against Dawes was the statement by his opponents that he was friendly to Butler, of which the Springfield Union says:—"The southern, sliced 12 to 124c, quartered 114 to 12c; which the Springfield Union says:—"The southern, sliced 12 to 124c, quartered 9 to 12c on the state of the same ened out of its wits by the very shadow of ty in that state whenever any political issue comes up. One of the "argumenta" used next great political contest in this state will be a renewal of the fight of the republican party against Butler. Mr. Dowes and his riends having been so thoroughly saubbed by the anti-Butler republicans, as not good enough for their society, will not be likely

to thrust themselves into it again. They can, of course, never go over to Butler, and election of Gen. Butler as our next govern-NEW YORK.

Beecher's church have voted him a six months' leave of absence, with a continuation of his salary, but Henry Ward thinks it best to keep at work. The Bullook Printing Press Company

have commenced proceedings against the New York Times for using, without consent of the plaintiff, presses infringing on the Over \$16,000 worth of silks and other

way importer, were seized on Friday by or-Special Agent of the Treasury Howe on board the Cunard steamship Russia. An attempt was made to land the goods in traveling trunks as personal luggage. The latest disturbance in the ministerial waters of Brooklyn occurred. Friday night. when a committee of the Hanson place Bap-

tist church reported that E. L. Kalbfleisch

had been found guilty of the denial of a

well-proven fact, and the hand of fellowship

was withdrawn from him and he was formally expelled from that church. The vestry of Trinity church has sum marily dismissed Rev Alvah Wiswall for sixteen years past an assistant clergyman in the purish, and the originator of St. guild, one of the most important charitable institutions. The cause of this action of

Detectives last week arrested Louis J. Keepers is held on months in connection with the case, the gotiated the bonds, and Stephen Olmsted,

Dr. R. B. Skinner, of Barton, has just sold a fine Jersey heifer for \$125, four quarts of types milk has made. he present season 2700 lbs. of maple honey and sugar of his manufacture of a very fine

E. L. White, of Essex Junction, has pur chased the farm recently occupied by C. C. W. Larkin, of Bolton, and projects the erection of a large cheese factory thereon.

From thirteen hens, of the ordinary native reed, James Vaughn, of Middlesex, got 61 eggs in January last, 124 in Feburary, and 208 in March.

An East Compton, Conn., man has sold his tobacco at \$150 per cord. The raising of tobacco in that region has proved a discouriging experiment, resulting on the whole iss, as well as deteriorating the soil.

Dr. Grover, of Hydepark, has a cow that a lew days ago produced a fine calf, but not a | those of inferior quality are threwn out drop of milk can be coaxed from her as yet, though she is in good condition and is apparently all right in every other respect.

Markets.

Boston Market. Reported for the VERMONT FARER by A. D. HIBBARD,

luce Commission Merchant, 21 John Street, Bosto WEDNESDAY, April 22. Butter and Cheese .- The supply of new mont have been selling at 35 to 36c per lb, but it must be a strictly fine invoice to com-mand the outside price, and but few buyers are willing to give over 35c. Fair to good lots range from 32 to 34c. Choice new West-ern has been selling in a small way at 32 to 34c, but very little so far has been received Old butter is fast running out. A few lots have been sold at 30 to 33c, but it is difficult a get over 32c, except for something very

days and prices are firmer. The stock is very small and holders are quite indifferent about selling, except in a small way to the trade. We quote: New York and Vermont, choice 164 to 17c, fair to good 15 to 16c; Western, choice 16 to 164c, common to good 14 to 154c.

Flour and Grain .- Jobbers are purchasing flour with more confidence than for some time past and trade with the interior is imoving. The sales of fancy Minnesota have en at \$8.50 to 10.50 per bbl, and firm, with ome favorite brands at 10.75 to 11; medium and choice St. Louis white wheats range from 8 to 10.50; Illinois at 7.50 to 9; and Ohio, Indiana and Michigan at 7.50 to 8.50. Southern flour is in steady demand at \$6.50 to 10.50 for common extras and choice family. Bakers' extras are quits steady and have been selling at \$7 to 7.50 for Wisconsin, and 7 to 8.25 for Minnesota. Low grades and 7 to 8.25 for Minnesota. Low grades are in demand and range from \$6.50 to 7 for Western common extras; and 5.50 to 6 for

creasing demand from the Eastern trade. The sales have been at 90 to 92c for rejected. 33 per ton.

Groceries.—Coffee. The sales include

Maple sugar and sirup. Sugar is in large supply and dull at our quotations. Surup is quiet. We quote: maple sugar, small cakes 12 to 124c, large cakes 10 to 11c, tulu 8 to 9c

ers still ask more. Further sales of pea-lave been made at \$2.25 to 2.30. Other kinds are quiet at previous prices. Eggs. No material change in prices for some days past. The receivers have been allowing life for Eastern and selling at 19c per day. With a lighter faither of the laws.

Grass Seeds. Clover is weak at 101 to He per lb for New York, with a fair denand. Herds grass remains quiet, and its s difficult to get over \$3 per bu for most of what is on the market.

what is on the market. Hed top is wanted at \$4.50.

Hay and straw. There is a fair demand for choice hay, and some lots of Northern have been sold at \$25 to 26 per ton, and Eastern at 24 to 25. Inferior grades are dull. Straw steady. We quote: Hay, choice Northern \$25 to 26, choice Eastern 24 to 25, fair to good 17 to 19, inferior 12 to 16; Western choice 24 to 25; swale hay 13; rye straw 22 to 23, oat straw 13.

Hops. There is no demand to speak of and prices are almost entirely nominal. and prices are almost entirely nominal. We quote: good to prime, 1873, 25 to 33c, 1872, 18 to 20c.

Onions have been in demand for shipment West, and advanced to \$5 to 5.50 per bu.
Pess. Ganada, good to choice \$1.10 to
1.90, common 95c to 1.
Potatoes. There has been a fair demand

rotatoes. There has been a fair demand for potatoes, and prices are maintained. Yesterday, Jacksons sold at 90 to 95c, and Early Rose at 95c to \$1. We quote: Early Rose 95c to \$1, Jackson Whites 90 to 95c, Peerless and other kinds 75 to 85c.

Provisions.—The pork market is quite firm and full prices continue to be realized, but the sales have been confined to small lots, as the trade purchase sparingly at the high prices now asked. The sales have been at \$14.50 to 15 for prime; 17.25 to 18 for mess; and 20 to 22 per bbl for clear and ex-tra clear, as to quality. Beef is quite firm and has been in better demand. The sales range from \$11 to 14 for mess and extra mess; and 16.50 to 17 for family extra. Lard is quite firm and the market sustains full-prices. The sales have been at 104 to 10te for city and Western, including steam and kettle rendered. Smoked hams are in demand at 11t to 13c. Cutments are firm

We cannot report any change of impe We cannot report any change of impor-tance in the wool market, and we do not look for any material change at present. Woolen goods are very much depressed, with no prospect of any immediate improve-ment, and it is only on account of the small stock of wool on the market that present prices are sustained. The sales foot up a fair average, but most of the business has been done by a comparatively few houses Straight lots of Ohio and Pennsylvania Straight lots of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces are wanted and a good medium, X and XX readily commands 53 to 55c; and a choice XX and above 57c. These prices are from 2 to 3c higher than the current rates at his time last year, but the entire stock of fine eeces now on the market is scarcely large nough for an average week's business, and ed to realize extreme prices.

There continues to be considerable inquiry

sales have been in the range of 45 to 50c for super and X. Low grades of pulled are still

Watertown Cattle Market.

TUESDAY, April 21. At market this week Cattle 511, Sheep and Lambs 1925. Number from Vermont, Cattle 55, Sheep and Lambs 452, Calves 562. Prices Market Beet—A few choice 9 75 to

m \$150, 175, Milch Cows and Calves from \$35 to 65; extra 70 to 85. Farrow Cows 25 to 35. Yearlings \$10 to 18; two years old 20 to three years old 30 to 45. Prices of Sheep and Lambs-in lots 4 00.

Prices of Sheep and Lambs—in lots 4 00, 4 50 5 00 to 5 25 each; extra 5 75 to 8 50 per head, or from 6 to 84c pr lb. A few faucy sheep at 83 to 94c per lb. Veal calves 85.50 to 9.00. Prices of Hides, Tallow and Skins—Brighton Hides 74 to 8c pr lb; Country Hides 7c o 74c pr lb. Brighton Tallow 5c pr lb to 74c pr ib. Brighton Tallow 5c pr ib; Country Tallow 44c pr lb. Pelts \$1.50 to 2.50 each. Calf Skins 124 to

14c per 1b. Dairy skins 75c each. CLASSIFICATION OF CATTLE AND SHEEP N. B. Beef-Choice grade includes nothbut stall fad 1100 to 1400 the Bullocks Extra and first quality includes the best, large, fat Oxen. Second and third quality les Oxen and two and three ye

Sheep—Extra includes cossets, and when

New York Market.

Flour—less doing and scarcely so firm; medium and common grades 5 to 10c lower; Western and state \$5.90 to 7; white wheat

Western and state \$5.90 to 7; white wheat Western extra 7 to 7.50; extra Ohio 6.40 to 7.85; extra St. Louis 6.50 to 11, the market closing dull; Southern flour 6.60 to 11, Wheat—market dull, heavy and 1 to 2c lower; only a very limited export and home trade demand; No 2 Chicago \$1.55 to 1.57; No 2 Milwaukee 1.60; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring 1.50 to 1.63; red Western 1.65 to 1.66; No 1 spring 1.60 to 1.68; Northwestern spring 1.58 to 1.60. Corn—market opened in buyers' favor and closed 1 to 2c lower with a moderate export and home trade demand; common to prime new Western mixed 84 to 884c; closed at 84 to 87c; ern mixed 84 to 884c; closed at 84 to 87c; new yellow Western 88 to 89c, closing at the inside price; old Western mixed and yellow 88 to 894c; white Western 87c. Oats—mar-88 to \$94c; white Western 87c. Oats—market without decided change; Western mixed 61 to 63c; white Western 63 to 60c. Coffee quiet and firm; Rio 19 to 224c. Sugar a shade firmer on the better grades; fair to good refining 74 to 74c; prime 74c. Molasses quiet. Rice steady. Petroleum dull; crude at 74; kerosene 154 to 154c. Tallow quiet at 75 to 7 13-16c. Pork quiet; new mess 817. Beef is unchanged. Lard firmer; prime steam 104c. Butter unchanged; Western 24 to 27c. state 27 to 25c; new Western and

to 27c; state 27 to 35c; new CATTLE MARKET.

Cattle—Beeves &c lower: Texas steers 8 to 10c; poor to medium native steers 8½ to 10c; medium to fair 10½ to 10½c; fair to good 10½ to 11½c; good to prime 11½ to 11½c; prime to choice 11½ to 12½c; prime to extra 12½ to 12½c. Sheep and lambs dull and ½c lower; shorn sheep 5½ to 6½c. Hogs—live firmer and dull at 5½&to 6c; dressed 7½ to 8c; pigs 8½ to 8c. CAPPLE MARKET.

Vergennes . Market.

From our Special Reporter. About 150 tubs of butter in. We quote fair to good 26 to 31c: extra and selections 32 to 33c. Eggs 16c. Maple sugar 12 to 14c. Potatoes 65c. Veat calves 5 to 6c. SATURDAY, April 18.

Richmond Market. From our Special Reporter, MONDAY, April 20.

Market well attended and prices higher.
At market 150 tubs of butter, 45 boxes told
and 10 boxes new cheese, 1 car of potatoes,
60 yeals, 4 bundles of skies, 1 bundle pelts. 50 bob caives, 600 doz oggs, maple sugar and sirup in about the usual quantities. Butter, fair 28 to 30c; good 31 to 39c; selections 334c. Cheese sent on commission. Pota-tees. Rose 70c, other varieties 50 to 55c. Veals 5 to 6c, live weight. Skins 75c to \$1. Pelts \$1.25 to 1.50. Bobs \$1, to 1.25. Eggs 15c. Maple sugar 10 to 19c; 1.95 per gallon.

St. Albans Market. From our Special Repurser.

The butter market opened to-day with a setter feeling, and an advance in price from ast wask. We quote: good to extra 30 to 3c; choice 33 to 34c; selections 35 to 36c. Amount shipped to day will not vary much from 600 packages.

TUESDAY, April 21

From our Special Reporter. 20th there was shipped from this station 4 cows, and 30 vent calves. April 21st there was shipped 159 tubs butter 6500 lbs. 4 cans maple sugar, 100 doz eggs. We quote: butter 30 to 30c, oggs 16 to 17c, maple sugar 11 to 124c, vent calves 5c per lb.